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THE WEST.

Populism Dead, Socialism Sprouts Up in Kansas.

WHAT THAT MEANS.

Justice and Right Cannot be Taught Through Compromise with Injustice and Wrong — Injustice and Wrong Never can be "Steps in the Right Direction" — The Uncompromising Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party During the Populist Craze Places the Party of Human Redemption on its Feet Where it Was Thought of Impossible Before and Pushes it on.

The returns of the Socialist Labor party poll in Kansas are not yet in. In fact, the only positive news so far in from there on that subject is that in Pittsburg, Crawford County, 47 straight votes were cast. But the slowness of the returns goes hand in hand with peculiar passages in the dispatches from Kansas. The passages are to this effect:

"The sweeping Republican victory having buried Populism, the question is now coming. Where will the Populists go to? The answer is: Some will return to the Republican party, others to the Democratic party, and a third element will go into the NEW SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY THAT SPRANG UP IN THIS STATE IN THIS CAMPAIGN."

This passage is so significant that the actual Socialist vote polled in Kansas becomes of comparatively little moment in the real estimate of the situation.

When Populism started, Socialism criticized and declined to go with it. Populism answered by calling Socialism pig-headed, and its criticism "un-American." It claimed that it was "going our way," that "half a loaf is better than none," that the Abolitionists came into power just in that way; and it indulged in such wild language that the unguarded took it for really revolutionary. Its wells beat high. And yet, for not one instant could it cajole the S. L. P. from its course. What was the result of the policy that for a time drew upon the S. L. P. storms of attack, to say nothing of abuse?—That the good that there was in Populism has been turned into account in a way that otherwise never would have been possible. Had any other policy been pursued; had weakness prevailed between 1892—98, the same as when the Greenback party rose, to-day the S. L. P. would still be the nonentity it was when the Greenback party went down; and, not only would the masses have been left in the same state of economic ignorance, but they would be found in a state of greater hopelessness. Not so now.

Socialism, and, with it, the masses, is now reaping the benefit of the errors of Populism. By having pointed them out with firmness; by having firmly shown that the essence of Populism was middle class, and therefore hostile to the workers; by having persistently prophesied that, being a middle class movement, it was bound to compromise, shuffle and finally go down in disgrace; by never yielding to Populistic phrases, but always keeping the finger upon the essence of Populist declarations, and showing that the "Socialistic" passages of Populist platforms were but bait, while the middle class ones were the hook; by ruthlessly holding to the grindstone the noses of the Populist officials and thus exemplifying their anti-labor instincts and purposes;—by doing all that the S. L. P. was, during these 6 years, enabled to preach the sound doctrines of the Social Question in practical manner, in a manner that, had not Populism been there to hammer down, never could have been preached, exemplified and proven. Of course, the leaders, with whose immediate schemes of personal profit such tactics interfered, were violent, and the swarms of Populist Editors were ribald. But these were few, compared to the audience that looked on and saw the fight. That audience heard, read, saw what the S. L. P. said, wrote, did, and it by degrees, its intelligent elements realized that the S. L. P. was right, Populism right along furnishing the proofs itself. Thus when the lie of Populism worn out, the truth of Socialism was there ready to be accepted.

That the Socialist Labor party has risen in Kansas, the classic ground of Populism; that it is present at the death bed of Populism there; and that even the newspaper dispatches admit that the S. L. P. will draw large numbers of recruits from the ranks of the deceased party in that State; all that is an emphatic endorsement of the tactics that the S. L. P. has followed through sunshine and through storms during the last six years.

The campaign that is just over attests the party's wisdom in every essential particular. The results are a guarantee that the party's course will be steered, in the future, undeviatingly as it has been steered since 1890, when it nailed its colors to the masthead, and has ever since been recognized by increasing numbers of workingmen as a guiding star amidst the Social storms that are beating upon land.

IMPURE DUPLICITY.

The Labor Fakir is Neither Simple nor Pure.

The following "plain tale," not from the Hills but from Washington, is told to bolster up the plea of the back number pure and simple trades unionists; that they are not by any means simple and incidentally to show that the aforesaid Pand S. are not any way overburdened with purity.

The chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee is named Babcock, a Congressman from Wisconsin. This Babcock is chairman of the District of Columbia Committee of the House of Representatives. The people of the District of Columbia have no vote and are ruled by a trio appointed by the President of the United States; two of said trio are notorious as real estate sharks and land boomers, whilst the other is an Army officer detailed by the Secretary of War.

Various attempts have been made by committees from unions and other bodies, to have Congress pass a law allowing the people of the District of Columbia to take a vote on the question, "Shall the voting franchise be granted to the citizens of the District?" Mind you, the bill does not grant suffrage, but only allows the citizens of the District of Calumbia to vote on the question as to whether or not they want suffrage.

Now, this fellow Babcock, as chairman of the District Committee, has repeatedly "smothered" the bill referred to, he has been notoriously opposed to it; in speeches he has been denounced as an enemy to suffrage; and those speeches have been liberally applauded by audiences composed of men representing the Central Labor Union and District Assembly 66, K. of L., of Washington. If there is any one person who has received the condemnation of the so-called "organized labor" of Washington more than any other, it is Babcock, of Wisconsin.

A certain individual, referred to in these columns sometime since, as a labor fakir who from comparative obscurity and poverty had blossomed forth into a not too pleasant notoriety, also the wherewithal to purchase tailor-made clothes and a higher grade of whiskey, as a stool pigeon for Gompers, in Sammy's work of organizing scabs and disrupting organizations of labor, in the interests of capitalism;—this individual's supply of the necessary coin with which to acquire jags having run low, and Sammy's sphere of work being limited as was Alexander the Great's, by there being no more unions to disrupt, as there were no more worlds to conquer, sought other means of replenishing his store, and after laboriously concocting certain resolutions denouncing Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin in unmeasured terms as an enemy of suffrage, also of "labor," sprung them on the Central Labor Union and had them adopted, with the proviso that the resolutions should be sent to Babcock's District and there distributed. TWO HOURS after the resolutions were adopted they were in the possession of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, said Committee having purchased them at their market price. Babcock, hearing of what had been done, "saw" several people and at the next two meetings of the C. L. U. every pettifogging holder of a job in the Government Printing Office, who wished to hold said job, and was a delegate or ex-delegate to the C. L. U., was out in force, and after two attempts they had the C. L. U. rescind the resolutions previously adopted, and passed a series of resolutions, which they knew to be a string of lies, endorsing Babcock. The resolutions first adopted were partly true, the resolutions afterwards adopted were almost wholly false. But that is not the ending of the story though.

The Master Workman of D. A. 66, K. of L., named Lawson, is a steam engineer. In conversation and speeches he has denounced Babcock as an enemy of labor, he has applauded resolutions denunciatory of Babcock and others who oppossed suffrage. Yet he has a special meeting of D. A. 66 called, which meeting adopts resolutions laudatory of Babcock, and appoints Lawson and two others as a committee to present said resolutions to the Republican Committee. The act of D. A. 66 and Lawson is incomprehensible, until the fact leaks out that WITHIN A WEEK from the time Lawson presents the resolutions he, Lawson, is appointed, by the Commissioners of the District, BOILER INSPECTOR for the District of Columbia.

The Democratic Campaign Committee is feeling sore over the way it was sold in paying for the first resolutions of the C. L. U. and cursing the fakirs, whilst the rank and file of the unions are becoming more disgusted than ever with their "leaders," and are pulling out of their central bodies.

The old style union is so very old that it has become rotten to the core.

The old "foolish and impure" leaders have a paralyzing effect upon all forms of labor organizations.

The above is an instance of how men can be juggled with by such scoundrels as claim to represent them. There is not a man in a labor organization in Washington who does not know Babcock to be their open avowed and bitter enemy, yet their representatives in the C. L. U. and D. A. 66 have published to the world statements which they knew, and every man in a union in Washington likewise knew, to be false.

Away with the whole brood of liars, misleaders and corrupt political crooks, and once having got rid of them keep clear of such creatures by joining the S. T. & L. A., another local of which was organized in Washington on Sunday last. ARTHUR KEEP.

THE BLIND

Blindly Looking Down Into the Social Abyss.

The Good Times that Financiers are now Predicting as the Result of the Final Overthrow of Populism Will Fail to Come, Because What Was Overthrown Was a Quack Remedy, While the Cause of the Trouble Remains.

Speaking of the results of the election, E. O. Leech, formerly director of the Mint, and now Cashier of the National Bank of this city, said:

"I do not think the people yet appreciate the far-reaching results of the national election of Tuesday? In a few days, when they have time to think it all over, and, know what it really means, they will realize that next to the defeat of Bryan it is the most decisive and important political victory which has occurred in this country in security to our money standard and currency, and repose to the business interests of the country for many years to come."

Infinitely more intelligent is the appreciation of the situation by C. Wood Davis expressed in an article entitled: "Does Machinery Displace Labor?" published a few months ago in the "Forum." After showing in detail how machinery stupendously displaces labor, he sums up thus:

"That the anticipated progressive displacement of labor by machinery is not imaginary, is apparent from innumerable facts, among which may be named that the setting of tobacco and other plants is effected by machinery; that the seed is cut by one machine and planted by another, while the product is dug by a third; that the 'self-feeder' of the threshing-machine displaces two men; while 'blast-stackers' and gasoline engines will, when in general use, reduce the labor of threshing 75,000,000 acres of grain annually in the equivalent of constant work for 150,000 men; that the 'Two-Row' cultivator will displace labor in cultivating 110,000,000 million acres of rowed crops in the equivalent of constant employment for 130,000 men; that in the pastoral regions the 'hand-shearer' has been displaced by macnines making 3,000 clips per minute; that Mr. Edison is, with a handful of men, demolishing mountains and converting them into iron ore and building-sand, while on the Mesaba range the steam-shovel now mines and loads ore which displaces that formerly mined at an average labor cost of one dollar per ton; that the pneumatic atomizer enables one unskilled laborer to paint more freight cars than can fifteen skilled handworkers, while with the eight-pound pneumatic hammer the workman drives more nails, rivets more boilers, caulks more seams, and cuts more stone than can twenty men with older appliances. The list of such recently invented labor-lessening and employment-destroying devices is endless.

"Till recent years no enduring dearth of employment has resulted in the United States—only, however, because of an existing safety-valve in the arable public domain, and because we were one of a very limited number of machine-using peoples. But Germany having in the latter respect become our peer; Russia, with a vast population, being ready to follow her example; Japan, already a machine user on a large and rapidly increasing scale; China, about to be forced to become such; India, a large and increasing user of cotton machinery, and almost ready once more to ship her textiles to Europe; nearly all Central and Eastern Europe preparing to compete with the Western nations,—under these conditions it is probably not too early to ask, what the situation is likely to be when a thousand millions or more, who inhabit countries now using little, if any, machinery, shall become machine users and compete with the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, an Belgium for external markets—and where such markets are likely to be found."

That the finance question is not the root of the trouble, but just this question of the displacement of labor may be judged from the war-cloud in Europe over the Philippines. Markets is the cry of the capitalist world; this cry has for its bellows nothing but the displacement of labor. There is no "repose" possible for society until the question of the displacement of labor is met and settled.

Capitalism avoids it; Socialism faces it. Capitalism avoids it because to face it is to give it the only solution possible—the Socialist solution. Society demands the public ownership of the improving machine, and thereby the displacement of hours of labor, instead of the displacement of the laborer.

The English translation of Karl Marx' Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price 25 cents.

THE VOTE.

Though Coming Slowly 'Tis Coming Sure.

Connecticut Leads Gloriously Almost Tripling — Massachusetts will Undoubtedly Cross the 10,000 Line — Kansas' Maiden Vote Coming in Well — Western States Beginning to be Heard of Strong — Many More Coming.

COLORADO.

Russel Gulch.—Last year 4; this year 47.

CONNECTICUT.

The vote has been growing from election to election. In 1894 it was 884; in 1896, 1,254; and this year it will be fully 3,000. The below is an incomplete table of returns, it already runs up to 2,995 and shows the gains in these two years:

	1898.	1896.
New Haven	606	405
New Britain	432	194
Hartford	296	142
Bridgeport	271	84
Rockville	270	69
Waterbury	224	118
Meriden	138	83
Ansonia	99	26
Stamford	98	31
South Norwalk	70	22
Branford	56	7
Danbury	46	38
Bristol	36	11
Broad Brook	32	15
Orange, W. H.	35	1
Stonington	15	11
New Canaan	15	1
Farmington	10	..
Milford	9	6
Norwich	6	..
West Hartford	5	4
Suffield	10	..
Avon	5	..
Torrington	23	..
Middletown	36	12
East Hartford	21	..
Manchester	65	..
West Haven	25	..
Stafford	18	..
Windham Co.	8	..
Willinsly	3	..

ILLINOIS.

East St. Louis.—In '96 Matchett had here 15 votes, we now poll 38 for head of ticket.

Chicago.—The head of the ticket polls 2,042.

Pekin.—In this town 17; in Tazewell County 36.

Moline.—We poll 69, only 7 in '96.

Peoria.—We have here 27, more than before in whole county.

Freeburg.—We poll 33.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis.—Marion County polled 289 S. L. P. votes, as against 108 in 1896.

Marion.—In Grand County, 145 votes; in 1896, 13.

KANSAS.

Pitsburg, Crawford County.—This town's maiden vote: 45; in the county 150.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville.—We had no State but only a Congressional election. Albert Schmutz polls 415, as against 96 votes last year.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore.—We were able to run but one candidate for Congress in this city this year, owing to the fact that the Secretary of State refused to accept our nomination papers in two other districts. In the only district in which we had a candidate, the 4th, Theobald Meyer, with two Wards missing, has 339 votes. Last year in all Baltimore we had but 321 votes. When it is understood that the 4th District is the most backward part of Baltimore for Socialists it will be seen that we have cause for congratulation. No doubt, the vote in the 4th District will total 358, so that the vote has increased in this district over 200 per cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The vote in the Old Bay State will rise above 10,000, it already runs up to 8,615; last year it was 6,301. The below incomplete table tells the tale of growth:

	1897.	1898.
Cambridge	132	155
Newton	11	37
Maiden	88	136
Somerville	73	83
Chelsea	73	132
Everett	76	81
Waltham	20	16
Medford	11	24
Woburn	28	50
Quincy	20	34
Lowell	84	98
Lawrence	256	352
Salem	49	185
Beverly	56	14
Marlboro	...	29
Lynn	197	372
Haverhill	252	453
Brockton	144	203
Springfield	175	311
Newburyport	25	55
Fitchburg	105	265
New Bedford	154	799
Worcester	968	894
Adams	105	178
Webster	42	68
Boston	1,062	1,260
Tisbury	7	11
Holyoke	301	540
Clinton	140	212
North Adams	102	243
Westfield	81	103
Stoneham	38	63
Ledham	22	44
Revere	12	60
Dedham	22	44
Wakefield	...	104
Denbust	...	61
Pittsfield	76	142
Chicopee	...	138
Northampton	...	40
Taunton	...	44
Easthampton	...	21
Barnstable Co.	...	16
Dartmouth	...	6
Wareham	...	5
Plymouth	...	13
Whitman	...	46
South Braintree	...	9
Hanover	...	6
Fall Rivar	...	353
Bridgewater	...	4

[Later.]—The total, so far in, from 86 towns give Peare 8,881; the same towns gave Brophy last year 5,704 votes. There are still 110 towns to hear from where we had a vote last year; these gave Brophy last year 705 votes. There are furthermore 337 other towns where we polled no vote, and they are all yet to be heard from. The Debs Democracy vote for Governor is away below ours.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit.—Despite the incompleteness of the returns it is certain we increased by 30 per cent. Where we had 56 votes last year we now have 90.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul.—Our increase is about 200. Hammond, for Governor, 439; in 1896 he polled 240. The middle-of-the-road Pops have 63 votes.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis.—The S. L. P. vote in this city is 307.

NEW JERSEY.

The returns are yet too incomplete to venture any statement except that the poll is larger than last year. There are only these few returns in to be added to those of last week:

West Hoboken.—283; last year 238.

Weehawken.—Rises from 3 to 27.

North Bergen.—Has 36; last year 9.

New Brunswick.—Maguire, for Governor, has 152 votes in Middlesex County; last time 64.

Freehold —23.

Essex County polls 1,216 votes; last year 908.

Union County.—530 votes; last year 648.

Trenton.—Official count, 108.

The vote in Camden County is 125, last time 96, as per following table by Districts:

Camden, 1st Ward	17
" 2nd Ward	21
" 3rd Ward	1
" 4th Ward	3
" 5th Ward	13
" 6th Ward	6
" 7th Ward	3
" 8th Ward	25
" 9th Ward	1
Stockton, 1st Ward	5
" 2nd Ward	6
" 3rd Ward	4
Gloucester, 1st Ward	1
" 2nd Ward	5
Haddon	5
Collingswood	..
Marchantville	..
Pensaukin	..
Delaware	1
Centre	2
Gloucester	4
Chesilhurst	..
Waterford	4
Winslow	..

NEW YORK.

The following dispatches have run in here since last issue:

Hornellsville.—We rise from 7 to 33 votes.

Pearl River.—A rise from 7 to 10.

Park Bridge.—We poll 12.

Buffalo.—The city gives Hanford 1,275 votes, all Erie County gave Cuno last year 808.

Rye.—We have 63.

Newburg.—For Hanford 65.

Corning.—Last year 10, this year 45.

Gloversville.—For Hanford 101, despite being counted out greatly. This is a big gain.

Yonkers.—For Hanford 286.

Peekskill.—61, last year 36.

OHIO.

Maynard.—We poll 22, a gain of 7.

Dayton.—Montgomery County, 271.

Columbus.—Franklin County, 123.

Cincinnati.—Hamilton County, 746; last year 352.

Canton.—In this city 203; last year 155. In the whole county the vote will be 550, a gain.

Columbus.—This year 123, last year 40.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Incomplete returns from Pennsylvania indicate that the vote will rise, from 5,048 last year, to from 7 to 8,000 this year. In Silverdale where we polled 15 votes, we beat the Reps and Dems combined, the former polling 9, the latter 4 votes. The below incomplete table may serve by way of comparison:

	1898.	1897.
Pottstown	67	42
Sullerville	11	1
Percossie	7	1
Reading	375	101
York	54	11
South Road	20	23
Stoneboro	34	8
Madera	3	...
Houtzdale	33	12
Gullick	15	...
Coventry	6	5
Rocoe	23	11
Collinsburg	25	34
West Newton	20	32
Scranton	172	199
Altoona	110	72
Polk	4	1
Du Bois	141	81
Jeannette	97	72
Shenandoah	107	36
Allegheny County	1,003	1,148
Allentown	52	48
Silverdale	15	...
Philadelphia	938	1,498
Quakertown	10	10

VIRGINIA.

Roanoke.—We have 86 votes now; more coming.

WISCONSIN.

Wausau.—Two years ago we only had 2 votes; this year we mount to 104.

The first number of
THE SOSIALIST ALMANAC AND TREASURY OF FACTS,
prepared by LUCIEN SANIAL, is now out. It is divided into two parts. The first part is HISTORICAL, and treats of the history of the Socialist Movement in Germany, Italy, Austria, Spain, Belgium, and Poland. The second or STATISTICAL part treats of the development of capitalism and distribution of wealth in the United States; the classes and the class struggle; the trusts; progress of bankruptcy; agriculture, manufactures, mining, railroads, and finance; strikes and lockouts; wages and profits; election statistics of the S. L. P.; etc., etc.

Two hundred and thirty-two pages of historical and statistical matter that no Socialist can afford to be without. Retail price, 50 cents; in quantities of not less than one dozen, 35 cents each.

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Send orders and subscriptions to the
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 E. 4th street, New York.

OVERCOME.

The Goulds' Passaic Female Wage-Slaves Surrender.

THE LASH OF HUNGER.

A Pathetic Spectacle that Brings Into Strong Relief the Slave-Holding, Slave-Driving Tyranny of Capitalist Rule, on the One Hand, and the Truth of the Principles that He is Not a Man Whose Existence Depends on the Will of an Other, and that He Who Has Nothing But His Labor to Sell is an Abject Dependent Upon Him Who Holds the Tools or Capital Needed to Work With.

"PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 13.—The strike of the packers at the Continental match factory, which is controlled by the Gould interest, is at an end. About half of the women applied at the factory yesterday afternoon to be taken back and the rest are expected to return to work in the morning. The strikers return at the reduced scale, at which they cannot make more than 45 or 50 cents a day. A few will refuse to return, but most of the women have reached the end of their resources and have to go to work or starve."

Thus runs a newspaper item of last week. It is short, it is terse, it is eloquent. It reads like the inscription on a tomb.

Ther are people who honestly rear at the Socialist expression that the working class is a slave class, that Capitalism is a tyrant, unmatched in the annals of tyranny. Such people have been so long accustomed to look at appearances, only that they have got into the habit of taking appearances for facts, the shadow for the substance.

Slavery they identify with physical power exercised directly by the master; tyranny they identify with visible means of oppression, actually exercised. But neither is of the essence of either slavery or tyranny.

Take these ill-starred female workers in the Gould match factory. Would they find work there if they did not produce more than they are paid for? Surely not. Capitalist institutions are not philanthropic institutions. The Goulds live riotously, and yet they work not. Neither directly nor indirectly do they contribute as much as a pin's head worth of wealth to the nation's stores of wealth. The wealth they live on is the difference between what these girls and all the other Gould employees produce and the wages paid to them. What is the condition of all these employees? They must work to support, not themselves only, but a set of idlers, too. Surely, no one will voluntarily submit to be plucked. These employees submit. What is it that compels them? The fact that the things needed to earn a living with are not theirs. The mills, the telegraph lines, the railroads, the Capital in short, needed to work with are owned, not by the workers, who produced them, but by the Goulds, who did not. And what such ownership implies is told in the tale of how and why these match girls surrendered. Unable to live they yielded to being plucked still more; and the fate to which they surrendered is expressed eloquently in the figures—from 45 to 50 cents a day!

The physical force implied in tyranny need not be visible for a thing to be tyranny. Tyranny is determined and measured by results. The visible slave driver's whip need not be in the hand of a class to mark that class a tyrant. If it holds that which will bring about identical results with the physical whip, its tyranny is equally there, although it may be veiled. The girls "reached the end of their resources" and THEREFORE surrendered to a cut-down that reduces their earnings to 50 cents a day. Here we have the lash and here we have slavery.

Why did the girls—the workers—"reach the end of their resources," while with their opponents, the resources of the Goulds—the idlers—, remained virtually untouched? Because the girls had all along been robbed, under the present legalized system of robbery, of the greater part of their product. The chattel slave stood in exactly the same position. But the chattel slave was driven physically. Yes, indeed, but the lash of hunger is no less a physical one than the slave-driver's whip.

Capitalism is a tyrant that cruelly uses its power; under Capitalism the working class is a slave class, plucked like the chattel slave, and, like the chattel slave, driven, only, instead of being driven by a physical whip, it is driven by the whip of hunger, the handle to which lies in the private ownership of the things without which man can not work.

Capitalism transforms society into a prison pen under the guise of freedom. Its physical power is propped up by the Government. Without the Government its power would crumble. That Government is placed into its hands by the male wage-slaves of the land, who thereby uphold the system that grinds them down, that cripples the mothers of future generations.

Down with that Government. Its overthrow by the workers must be the converging point of all their efforts.

THE PEOPLE.

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— EVERY SUNDAY. —

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1897	**55,673**

— There is a class of revolutionists named Girondins, whose fate in history is remarkable enough! Men who rebel or urge others to rebel, ought to have other than formulas to go upon. Men who discern in the misery of the toiling, complaining millions not misery, but only a raw material which can be wrought upon and traded in, for one's own poor hide-bound theories and egoisms; to whom millions of living human creatures, with beating hearts in their bosoms, beating, suffering, hoping, are "masses," mere "explosive masses for blowing down Bastiles with" for voting at hustings for US: such men are of the questionable species. CARLYLE.

"THE PEOPLE" CROSSES THE TEN THOUSAND LINE.

The Bussiness Manager's report for last week announces that, with the week ending Nov. 12, the circulation of THE PEOPLE reached and crossed the 10,000 line. The exact figures are 10,305,—a clean gain of over 4,000 since last April, when, with the adoption of a lower scale of prices, all delinquent subscribers were dropped, however short the period of their delinquency, and the paper was put upon an actual cash basis.

The subscription list of THE PEOPLE is one of the barometers of the Revolutionary Movement in the land; it indicates the volume of the gathering masses around the standard of emancipation, and the tempo in which our people are educated up to that standard. Everything considered—the perplexing phenomena of the day, the effects of old errors sowed by previous false movements, the rampant corruption of our times that manifests itself in a swarms of economic and political charlatans—, all this considered, the splendid rise of THE PEOPLE, whose every utterance hews close to the line regardless of where the chips may fall, is no mean sign, it is a symptom to be noted with joy. Coupling that with the party's increased vote, the Arc of the Socialist Labor party may well look upon the figures in the light of the olive twig that the returning dove brought back to the Arc of old as a symbol that the waters of the Deluge were receding.

The 10,000 line being crossed, on to the 20,000!

Agitate, educate, organize!

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The vote of Connecticut, to say nothing of the rest of the country, necessitates a revision of figures on the part of the Milford, Conn., "Citizen." A few weeks ago, it poopoohed at the Socialist Labor party's vote. Now the wonder in its own State is the growth of the S. L. P. there. With barely 1,200 votes to its credit at the previous election, 1896, it now stands with over 3,000, and all the other small and bogus parties, set up by the "Citizen's" subsidizers to divide the labor vote, smashed beyond redemption. No wonder Connecticut papers are commenting with surprise. The breath seems to have been knocked out of the Milford "Citizen": it is dumb like one of the clams left stranded by the tide on the banks of Milford beach.

The Philadelphia, Pa., "Tageblatt," commenting upon the good result of the vote in the smaller towns, and its unsatisfactoriness in such large cities as New York and Philadelphia, ventures this question and explanation:

Whence comes the progress in the former and the standstill or retrogression in the latter? Perhaps because in the former there are no rows with the trades unions?

It is a fundamental principle of correct thinking that a thing, in order to be raised to the dignity of a "CAUSE," must everywhere be accompanied with essentially the same EFFECT. If the blowing out of a man's brain in Brooklyn, or the 1st Assembly District of New York, is the CAUSE of his death then the blowing out of a man's brain in Louisville, Ky., or the 16th Assembly District of New York, must have the same EFFECT. And so it has. But how is it with these "rows with the trades unions"? If that is the cause of little or no growth in New York or Philadelphia, we must find the same result in Louisville, Ky., in New Bedford and Lynn, Mass., in Conecticut, in Gloversville and Buffalo, N. Y., in Rhode Island, etc., etc. But do we? Not at all. In all of these places where the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance (or, to use the "Tageblatt's" phraseology, "rows with trade unions") has figured conspicuously, the vote has jumped up, likewise in the 16th Assembly District of New York, where, thanks to the Labor Fakirs and anti-Alliance men, it figured conspicuously. Thus the "Tageblatt's" CAUSE is no CAUSE at all.

No less unhappy is the "Tageblatt" in its suggestion that the party's tactics must be changed in sight of the returns in New York and Philadelphia. The man, who, having used an inferior saw to saw hard wood with, made no progress whatever and changed that saw for a superior one, but, owing to the very hardness of the wood and the knots he encounters, finds that he makes little progress, and then concludes that THEREFORE he should give up his better saw and return to the old, inferior and discarted one,—such a man cuts no more ridiculous a figure than the "Tageblatt" hinting now at a return to the old tactics that have been tried, and found bad, and that are the real cause of the hardness of the road that the present militant Socialists have to hew through just in such old places as New York and Philadelphia where the old and baneful tactics of "Tageblatts" once had full sway. The S. L. P. will take no crab-step.

The San Antonio, Texas, "Social Economist" furnishes the occasion not only to restate certain matters that, by the light of the late elections, need restatement, but to elucidate the "gentleness" of THE PEOPLE'S critics, the "undue severity" of THE PEOPLE towards those whom it criticizes, and the characteristics of most of the adversaries of the uncompromising tactics of the Socialist Labor party.

The "Social Economist," having pronounced Altgeld "the best friend labor has to-day among the prominent men of Illinois," and having also started to boom a certain new organization launched in Austin, Tex.,—The Co-operative Commonwealth of America —, THE PEOPLE published early in August the two following articles:

I.

The "Social Economist" published in San Antonio, Texas, is a new publication that has entered the field of the ongoing debate on the Social Question; and it has reached this office recommended as a Socialist paper. We fail to find one editorial line or thought that would bear out the opinion of its being Socialist: true enough, it publishes the Socialist Labor party platform and Comrade Watson's article on Socialism, but, with even-handed "impartiality," it also publishes the Populist platform; nowhere, editorially, is any evidence given of the understanding of the class struggle between the working class and the capitalist class, consequently, of a knowledge of that mechanism of society that points to Socialism as the only logical solution, and to the tactics that are imperative under the circumstances.

That this opinion is not hypercritical, and how important a clear understanding of the class struggle is, unless one is ready and willing at any time to capsize, the following passage from the leading editorial of the "Social Economist" of the 5th instant will bring out strong. The passage is this:

"John P. Altgeld is the best friend labor has to-day among the prominent men of Illinois."

So far from this being thus, Altgeld is about the very worst enemy of the working class in the country.

The man who will indulge in radical sounding phrases, and at the same time do the practical work for the capitalist; the man who will pose as a friend of labor by denying Cleveland's right to interfere with the military in a strike, while he himself lets the militia loose upon the strikers; the man who, before the workers poses as their champion in Chicago against Cleveland, and then comes to New York to justify his conduct before capitalists, and does so by enumerating all the deeds of high-handed brutality that he committed against the workers; the man who declares for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as indispensable to freedom and inveighs against "gold bugs," and at the same time carefully has all the leases of his real estate made payable expressly in gold; the man who seeks to gain popularity among the workers by subsidizing an Anarchist paper; the man who never once declared in favor of the abolition of the wage system of slavery, i. e., in favor of the abolition of his own class' system of wage-slave-holdership and exploitation, and quickly joins any and every movement that, by reason of its wild language is likely to mislead the workers away from their own, the Socialist Labor party, and carry them into the quagmire of bourgeois radicalisms;—such a man is a demagogue, such a man is a scheming charlatan, such a man is a dangerous enemy of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat. He is a lure, a decoy duck, an ignis fatuus.

A Socialist paper is aware of the fact, it is aware of the principles that underlie the fact; it is aware of the necessity of making this fact clear, of doing all in its power to counteract the perfidy of the Altgelds. No Socialist paper would fall into the trap of Altgeldism.

The "Social Economist" is not a Socialist paper to-day. We trust, however, that it may have an honest foundation, and that it may be gifted with sufficient manliness to take this criticism in good part, and hasten to correct its errors.

II.

On the 27th of last month there was issued from Austin, Tex., the prospectus of a new organization—The Co-operative Commonwealth of America, that is to establish peace on earth and good will toward men.

Before one has read very far, the question begins to gather shape in one's mind, HOW? As one proceeds reading, the question grows in size, in definiteness and in numbers; until one reaches the end, then one huge, clear, distinct "How?" sticks out over the whole thing. The prospectus, or platform, and form of organization, give no cue to the answer, while the Socialistic character of its specific demands only serves to incite curiosity all the more on that pregnant question—HOW?

It may be safely set down as an undeniable fact that the impossibility of the continuance of the Capitalist System is generally recognized, and that likewise is recognized the logical sequence of the Socialist System. But a like stage being arrived at on any issue, there is encountered a still more critical stage, the stage embodying in the question of "How?" A stage so critical that, unless safely weathered, all previous progress goes for naught.

History's pages are full of illustrations on the point that the "How?" is the determining factor in all issues:

"Freedom" was the issue that incarnated itself in our Civil War. No sober-minded man will to-day deny that "Freedom" was as much the ideal of Jefferson Davis as it was of Lincoln. The goal seemed one,—"Freedom"—, and yet how different did it turn out in fact, how differently was it not molded by the "How?" of each! Again,

"Farmer," the Tory pamphleteer, who, during our Revolutionary days tackled Hamilton, had "Freedom" for his motto, and so had Hamilton. The goal seemed one,—"Freedom"—, and yet how differently was it not molded by the "How?" of each! Again,

The Cavaliers of Charles I. and the Roundheads of Cromwell both quoted from the identical Scripture; "Religion" was on the lips of both, and in many a bloody encounter the same Biblical passage happened to be the battle slogan of the one and of the other. And yet, how differntly did not the "How?" of each set mold its "Religious" goal!

These examples will suffice. To-day a man tells us nothing even if he tells us he wants the "Co-operative Commonwealth." Unless he tells us "How" he wants it, he leaves us wholly in the dark.

The identical mineral and other elements, go up into; the identical climate surrounds; the identical air, water, sunshine is absorbed by the crab apple tree and the contiguous Bartlet pear tree; yet, owing to the different structure of the cells of each of these trees, the identical sap that courses and is filtered through their veins, in the end is filtered through their veins, in the end reappears transmuted into a crab apple, on the one, into a Bartlet pear on the other. The cells of each answer the question "How?"

As with fruits and animals in the domain of biology, so with revolutions or social products in the domain of sociology. Methods, tactics are all-important. They alone answer the question "How?";—and as the various fruit on trees, the various cubs of animals, tell of the cellular structure through which each is strained and thus give an insight into biologic "How?", so, and only thus, can the sociologic "How?" give a foretaste of what the goal will be in fact.

The "Co-operative Commonwealth of America" leaves the public in the dark. We shall be glad to give it space to satisfy the just curiosity on its "How?"

To the above criticisms the "Social Economist" of last August 26 makes the following answer:

Some of our friends attach too much importance to Prof. De Leon's criticism of the "Social Economist." Feel no uneasiness. The Professor's fangs were drawn long ago by those excellent Socialist propaganda papers, the "Appeal to Reason" and the "Coming Nation." When a man has earned a reputation as a class-conscious liar and capitalist pimp, the "Social Economist" can afford to laugh at his pompous arrogance, while it forges right ahead as an Evangel of Socialism.

Thus, one after another, these "evangels of Socialism" pillory themselves,—and we shall help them along in their valuable work. They proceed upon the fisherman's theory that "'tis good fishing in troubled waters." The troubled social waters of our generation are used by them exclusively to fish in. With unconscionable recklessness they sail in; sublimely ignorant, they dash ahead; the holy cause that is up they approach and handle with the smirched hands of the quack;—and when, in the most academic manner and courteous language their errors are treated and exposed, and thereby the mischief they may do is at least checked, they come out, one and all, in their true colors, the colors of the exposed and foul-mouthed fraud.

The Baltimore, Md., "Granite Cutters' Journal" asks whether

"A plea for the eight-hour law can be construed as an endorsement of capitalist political parties."

Most assuredly it can, and the plea in question on the part of the "Granite Cutters' Journal" was nothing else than such a traitor's endorsement.

The labor paper that, to-day, talks "eight-hour day" and says nothing more, works right into the hands of the capitalist class that fleeces the workers. Time was when it was pardonable for a labor paper to imagine that it could get the eight-hour day without first kicking the capitalist class out of power. That day has gone by. Experience has shown that such laws are virtually dead letters: either the capitalist introduces better machinery that displaces a lot of hands and thus, even if the hours of work are reduced, the unemployed increase and drag down the earnings of the employed; or the law is made a means to corrupt the workers who get such jobs; or the law is wholly evaded;—all to the injury of the working class, although individual corruptionists among them might profit thereby.

But the "Granite Cutters' Journal" did worse than make the plea. It has right along been booming capitalist candidates,—candidates who have applauded the sending of militias against strikers; candidates that have passed tramp and other laws to help break strikes; candidates who never opened their mouths in denunciation of capitalist rascalities; and what is more, it never had a word in favor of the only bona fide candidates of the working class—the Socialist candidates.

Such conduct is as clear an endorsement of the political henchmen of the capitalist class as it is possible; such conduct is treason to the working class. Nor is the "Granite Cutters' Journal" unaware of its treason.

But that is going on among the rank and file of the granite cutters that presages the end of the regime of treason. This very issue of the "Journal" shows that its "presiding genius" is being driven to the wall.

Keep it up, granite cutters!

No comment is needed to the below from the New Haven "Register" except to say that it misses the point when it imagines the S. L. P. is a sort of disinfectant for the old parties; no it is a "rough on rats" to them:

But of all the votes cast in the State election those cast by the Socialist Labor party of Connecticut should make men stop and think. We have commented upon the growth of this vote before and have noticed its steady advance. It is already larger than the Prohibition vote and unlike it is progressive, adding each year a few to those retained. There is no falling off, no disposition shown to abandon the Socialist faith for emergency or expediency considerations. The Socialist party this year cast 2,206 votes, a gain of 952 over 1896, when 1,254 were cast. This is progress in bounds and leaps, and when we consider that this vote, whether right or wrong, is as earnest as the vote of the old abolitionists, the fact is made apparent that sooner or later it will have to be treated with. It has made very little noise in the world of Connecticut, but it has carried on a political business in the way of literature and organization that is bearing fruit. They are in earnest as their increase shows.

We are convinced that unless the two old parties introduce a higher standard of political leadership and more satisfying results in Government than they now represent, the time is not far distant when this new political force may show its teeth to effect. Wise men prepare for such things by anticipating wants and removing criticism.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

SOCIALIST VICTORY.

An Incident in the Late Campaign in New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 12.—Although the campaign is over and our fine vote is in, it may not be amiss to look back and recall some of its incidents. One of these was a debate that took place here upon the vital question, "Is the Workingman Robbed or is he Not Under this Capitalist System?" I shall not give my own report of the affair but shall reproduce the article upon it that appeared the following day in one of our capitalist papers. Here it is:

Ever since the beginning of the big strike of last winter the local Socialist Sections have been trying to secure the presence of one of their oponents on a public platform, to meet a Socialist in debate. Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, it will be remembered, was challenged, both in the newspapers and from the floor of a labor meeting which he attended, but Mr. Gompers "was obliged to catch a train" and could not tarry for a debate.

Other challenges have been issued but nobody has seen fit to take them up until Thomas Stephenson, a long time resident of New Bedford, picked up the gauntlet thrown down at Friday night's Socialist rally, agreeing to meet Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, the Socialist candidate for treasurer and receiver general, in debate, on the proposition: "Resolved that the working class produces four in value and receives one in value," Mrs. Avery taking the affirmative and Mr. Stephenson the negative.

The debate took place at Howland chapel yesterday afternoon. The chapel was filled with Socialists and interested spectators. It was arranged that Mrs. Avery should lead off, speaking for 20 minutes, Mr. Stephenson was then allowed 20 minutes, followed by Mrs. Avery with 15 minutes. Then Mr. Stephenson was given 20 minutes and Mrs. Avery was allowed five minutes in which to clinch her argument.

There are two main propositions in the question, began Mrs. Avery, the first to find out of what the working class consists; the other, what value is. While the proposition is strictly true it does not tell one quarter of the truth; in other words, the working class does not get one quarter of what value it produces. Sunshine is of value, but it is not economic value, and in discussing this question I propose to confine myself to the world of economics. Economic value can be one thing, and but one thing only; it is human labor crystallized. A hundred years ago a man might make one pair of shoes in a given time, using individual tools. For the sake of convenience let us say that the labor power in that pair of shoes was one unit in value. For the same amount of human energy to-day, with the use of labor-saving machines, 100 pairs of shoes can be produced in the same time, so that the comparison of value in the day's work must be as 100 to 1. Under the old system the artisan had the shoes when he had finished them, had the product of value. But under the wage system the men who make the shoes don't get the shoes at all, only the wage. The revolution which has taken place in the manufacture of shoes has also taken place in the textile industry and in every industry to which labor-saving machinery has been applied, so that the measure of value is not the number of shoes produced but the human labor power put into the shoes.

Value is divided into two kinds of value, exchange and use value. It remained for Carl Marx to make the greatest discovery in this century of discovery and to show clearly the difference between the two. The whole science of philosophy consists of keeping clear and distinct the exchange value from the use value. Until a thing is no longer used nobody can tell what its use value is.

Commodity is any piece of wealth. Capital, the mill, the machinery, the raw material are commodities. Capital is divided into two kinds, constant and variable. What the mill makes and all that goes into production except labor power, is constant capital, since its value remains constant although the shape changes.

Mrs. Avery's time expired when she had reached this point in her argument and Mr. Stephenson was introduced.

I was hissed at in City Hall, began Mr. Stephenson, and should any person hiss me now I shall consider it a personal insult and take such a course as my dignity shall dictate. It is every man's duty to improve the social condition of his fellows. Mrs. Avery is doing her best in her way, and I am doing my best in mine. If any of you working people think that I am opposed to any change in the condition of the workers, you must get it out of your minds. I am going to talk to you straight from the shoulder. It may surprise you to know that most people who talk to you are trimmers. I am not. I am not up for any office, and so I am free from the common temptation to say things in your interest in order to catch votes. I am outside of both rings, and can look at the circus critically. I may shock you, but I hope you will keep your backs down. My position is that there is a class of dreaming idealists going around taking advantage of your commendable devotion to the cause of bettering yourselves, in order to swing themselves into power. If you had the knowledge or the courage to resist them the Socialist Labor party would have died in its long clothes. The catchy terms with which they address you may tickle your ears at election time, but the moderately intelligent workers set them down at their true worth. Gallantry prevents me from telling Mrs. Avery that such statements as are made are mere claptrap, and that from time immemorial, as Barnum had said, the masses have been ready to be gulled.

What a reflection upon the common humanity of the 19th century is the proposition of the Pops and Coxeyites, that the capitalists withhold three out of every four that the laborer earns. Such a course of reasoning should cause us to hesitate before jumping out of the party frying pan into the Socialist fire. Knocking down may be done by any fool, but skill is required to rebuild. For years in this country and during a protracted visit to London, four years ago, I have kept my ears open to learn by what calculation the Socialist proposition that the manufacturers withhold three-fourth is reached, but I have listened in vain. When Mrs. Avery has reached my age she will have had time to study mankind, and not be carried away with Utopian ideas. Society at its best is a bungle, and the evolution of the ballot box will bring revolution only when the masses determine that the fundamental measures adopted in 1787 are wrong. Men who are not satisfied with the state of things in this country would grumble at the planetary system. If Mrs. Avery is going to talk to an audience like this about the sophistries of Carl Marx she will find that she has got a terrible job before she gets through. It is impossible for a workingman who has had no opportunity for study to understand them. The man who would get $4 and come out with $1 deserves to have the $1 taken away from him when he comes out. My definition of capital differs from any definition I have heard. I consider that capital is that part of my earnings which I save after having lived like a civilized man. I claim that the capitalist is not as black as he is painted. I know a mill in this city which got a good order for goods, and which paid $14 per week for producing the stuff. When the mill paid the $14 did it keep back the other three times $14? To make the Socialist philosophy worth the dirt under your nails that must be true, but Mrs. Avery, when she lays her head on her pillow to-night daren't say it is true. The manufacturers' profit is so small that you ought to know that the 3 out of 4 doctrine is all rot. We know that the profit is crushed down to such a small point that it is impossible for some manufacturers to make an amount under which they can live.

Several times during Mr. Stephenson's talk his remarks were received with disapproval. The chairman decried any such demonstration, but he warned Mr. Stephenson that he must avoid anything which tended to personalities.

Mrs. Avery, in resuming, remarked that she did not propose to take up the points which Mr. Stephenson had touched upon, inasmuch as his remarks had been chaotic, and replying to one point would necessitate replying to so many others that the limited time at hand would not suffice.

She took up the discussion of value where she had left it, quoting freely from Carl Marx.

The artisan who sold the shoes which he had made, she said, was a free man economically, while the man who sells his labor to make shoes is simply a wage-slave, simply because the product of his labor never comes into his hands. Man will work a given number of hours and he must do more for his employer than the employer does for him. The employer is not a philanthropist. He wants you to work as fast as you can and things are so nicely arranged under the piece system that one class of workmen is made to spur up the other. Nine per cent. of the American people own 71 per cent. of the wealth of the country; 39 per cent. of the people own 25 per cent. of the wealth; 52 per cent. of the people own 4 per cent. of the wealth. I call the 52 per cent. of the people the working class, and the figures prove that the working class get less than one-fourth of what they produce; they get what they eat and what they drink. Any man who is living on $300 a year is living like a pauper, and until the workingmen demand the best there is and plenty of it they are not worthy of the name of Americans, notwithstanding that in America we have the best government in the world.

Mr. Stephenson's chance came next.

Did I understand you to say that a man living on $300 a year is living like a pauper? he asked. Five dollars a week will procure board in this city, and that amounts to $260 a year. If any one finds fault with board to be had for $5 a week, he would not be pleased with any system under the sun. There are people who are obliged to live on less, and I am sorry to say that I have to do it. The Socialists claim that the people don't get the money that they earn and that they ought to get it. I make bold to say that I know how they could get it, and I can plead in favor of my system in practical experience both here and in England. Your system has never been tried and we don't want any experiments at this time. If people will not better their condition they have themselves to blame. I know it to be a fact that in some of the mills in this city the profits have been so small that some of the stockholders have had to run up store bills because there have been no dividends. Where was the three which the mills kept to the one which the workmen received, under that condition of things? The claim of the Socialists is that the machines are responsible for the vast army of unemployed. I deny that they are the sole and only cause. All the shoemakers I have talked with say that they make more money with the machines than they could under the old system, and they are in favor of the improvements instead of declaring them to be a curse.

It was Mrs. Avery's turn for the last round and windup.

What are you going to do with the army of the unemployed? she asked. Are you going to support them? If you are, vote for the Democrats or Republicans. They want to support the tramp and the millionaire alike. Our proposition is to let the tramp and the millionaire support themselves. It is to your advantage to say that the working class shall be the ruling class. In order to do that you must secure the legislature the judiciary and the military power to back it up. The present system has forced your women and children to cut your wages and has driven the men into the army of the unemployed. What you have to answer for is political criminality.

At the conclusion of the debate the audience took a vote on the resolution which formed its subject. The resolution was sustained with only two votes in opposition.

In order to accommodate comrades who wish to subscribe to two or more of the party's organs, we have made arrangements for reduced rates as follows: THE PEOPLE (50c.) and the "Tocsin" (50c.) both for 80c. a year; THE PEOPLE and the "Class Struggle" ("New Charter") (50c.) both for 80c. a year; or all three (at regular rates $1.50) for $1.20 a year.

These offers will remain in force until withdrawn by notice in these columns.

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—Is it true what I hear that your Socialist vote was quite extensively counted out?

Uncle Sam—And bought out, too.

B. J.—Well, will you now admit that your theory about "political action" is all wrong.

U. S.—Indeed not!

B. J.—I declare! What good will it do your party to go to the polls and vote when, however much it may increase, it will be counted out, or its voters will be bought out?

U. S.—The last part of your question reveals your misapprehension of the situation.

B. J.—It does?!

U. S.—Yes. So long as a revolutionary party CAN be counted out, it deserves to be counted out.

B. J.—Well, that's great!

U. S.—A revolutionary party comes, not to keep things running in their former ruts, but to overturn them; to do that it must have more than ordinary power; so long as it CAN be counted out it has not reached that point of power, and it might as well be kept out.

B. J.—But say that you poll three times as many votes as the others, and still are counted out. That surely is not impossible?

U. S.—It is not impossible; but the doing of that would not help the enemy.

B. J.—How so?

U. S.—Because the day we would have reached that point we would know it. We have not yet reached that point, and we know it. Despite all counting out, just see how our poll rises. One thing is to be counted out when you can't elect anyhow; another is to be counted out when you have elected. A movement may put up and not suffer from the former; no vigorous movement will put up with the latter. When we shall have that tremendous majority that you speak of, woe to the law-breakers, woe to him who would lay felonious hands upon the fiat of the people. We won't be counted out when we are ready; bet your bottom dollar on that!

B. J.—Very well. But the workers are poor, are they not?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—The capitalist parties bought a pile of votes this year, did they not?

U. S.—They did.

B. J.—Now, then, seeing that the counting out process has its limits, as I will admit, suppose the capitalist parties forestall the necessity of counting out; suppose they take advantage of the poverty of the workers and buy their votes before hand. They surely have money enough for that?

U. S.—You are mistaken there, too. In the first place this buying out also has its limits; hunderds, even thousands of votes may be bought, but when it requires the buying of hundreds of thousands the thing is not so easily done, and a point is finally reached when enough can't be bought, and then it is of no use to buy any;

In the second place, the stronger the movement becomes, the more self-respecting will be the workers: with the growth of the movement, the marketable votes will decline;

Finally, even if all these reasons were to fail, nothing is lost. The growth of the movement implies the increase of the numbers of those who understand that Socialism is a necessity, and the workers' only salvation. Say that, after a sufficient number of these are found in the country, the capitalists were to buy up a majority, do you imagine that would be the end of it? Not much! Economic or industrial storms are bound to be more and more frequent. The capitalist class having debauched the ballot box, at any one of those industrial crises the masses may then be expected to rise; physical force will be resorted to; and, the people having been educated up to Socialism, they will not waste their energies, but will expend their physical force in the right direction. The only difference then would be that the victory of Socialism would be preluded with capitalists' broken heads and broken necks; otherwise its victory would be peaceful, such as we try to make it.

B. J. looks approving and meditative.

U. S.—Don't you ever take a Socialist, much less the organized Socialist movement, for visionary. We know just what we are doing: we are educating the masses. THAT IS THE POINT. What do you imagine we want to be elected to office for? For the fun of the thing? No! To use that public office so as to cave in the head of this system of capitalist brigandage. If the capitalist class becomes so much more felonious as to try and save its neck by actually violating the sanctity of the ballot, why, then we will get there without the ballot.

B. J. and U. S. shake hands, and arm in arm amble off whistling:

"We bring the Jubilee."

Labor Songs.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the following labor songs:

1.—"The Workingmen's Marseillaise," arranged by H. Mohr.

2.—"Down with Slavery," words selected from Shelley; music by Platon Brounoff.

3.—"The Hand with the Hammer," by Peter E. Burrowes; music by Platon Brounoff.

4.—"On the first of May," by Elizabeth Serber; music by Platon Brounoff.

Price, 10 cents per copy. Send your orders to:

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, New York City.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

A TRAGIC PAGE

From the History of Strikes Among the Miners.

The battle of the ballots for '98 is over. The class-conscious workingmen of the nation have taken a long step forward towards their emancipation. The political battle of '99 is in full blast. But there are other battles to be fought between now and then; the battles that take place on the field of the daily class struggle.

In these economic battles the Socialist must take part. Between the pure and simple labor union and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance there can be no peace; the flag of truce may as well be placed in the camphor closet. Unceasing war must be waged along Alliance lines in the ensuing year, and every year until the new trades unionism controls the workers' economic battles and the labor fakir lies prostrate in the mire of disgraceful defeat.

If you should like to know why this should be so then list to this too true tale. It is the story of the Pennsylvanian coal miner fakir. A story as black with crime as is the miner's face with coal dust when he steps from out the pit into the sunlight.

To understand this story well let us get at the basic facts, and understand the coal mining situation from the worker's standpoint.

In a statement of Colonel Rand, given in an interview during the recent strike, the Chicago millionaire coal miner operator tells the whole tale. Here it is:

"This coal mining situation is easy to understand. Here it is in a nut shell. There are 400,000 coal miners in this country, there is work for but 200,000. Labor is a commodity sold in the open market according to the law of supply and demand. The supply is far in excess of the demand. Consequently, their wages are low. There is no help for it. There is no remedy."

There is the coal mining situation. Of course, we Socialists deny his conclusion "There is no help for it. There is no remedy." If that were true then we might beat our swords into ploughshares, turn our faces in other directions while watching the dance of death go on. We know the remedy is to take these 400,000 miners, weld them at the ballot box into the army of emancipation that will seize the political power, kick the Rands and the Hannas and all their robber class overboard, and pull the coal miner and all the other proletarians out of the category of merchandise by putting them in possession of the land and the tools of production. This is quite a remedy, by the way, when Col. Rand comes to think of it.

But the coal mining labor fakir, he agrees with Rand. He says capital (meaning the idle capitalist class) is entitled to its share. He says we must fight "capital with capital." He says "no politics in the union." Then proceeds to stand thigh deep in capitalist political slime. He tried dissensions among the miners by calling (as did Ratchford recently) the Italians, Huns and Poles "a worthless mob," and finally when they can no longer collect dues, owing, to the poverty of the miner, they call strikes so as to get assistance from the outside public, so they can live on the fat of the land while their dupes starve.

Of such a nature was the strike of '97. In this article I speak only of the Pittsburg Soft Coal District which was the storm center of the strike that ended in Hazleton.

Pittsburgh is the Sodom and Gomorrah of the labor movement, it is the headquarters of the Coal Mine Operators and the United Mine Workers' officials. It is in the Smoky City on the Allegheny that plans are made, scales of prices fixed and the last ounce of surplus value squeezed from the worker. In on other part of the nation is the connection between the capitalist and the fakir so apparent. True, there comes a time now and again when the capitalist class dispense with his ally and kicks him down stairs in royal style as happened with the Angelic Schaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, some time since. Such a time came for the United Mine Workers' officials in January '97. The boodle secured from the silver mine Barons in '96 had been drank up. No dues were coming in to pay their salaries. Their future was as black as their hearts.

Their convention was about to be held. Some scheme had to be hit upon quickly or they would have to go to work. So in the convention they decided that a general strike should be called in the near future whenever the Executive Board in their wisdom deemed it advisable. Then ensued a period of great activity. Every delegate to the convention was promised great things when the strike broke out every poor slave who thought he could climb into labor faking positions was cajoled with promises of the good things that were to come to them when their brothers would strike for bread and the U. M. W. fakirs would strike the gullible public for funds. Thus matters drifted along until July 3, 1897, when at the word of command of the Executive Board more than 50,000 miners in five States laid down their picks with this belief in their hearts. That it was better to starve in the sunshine than starve in the mines' black grime. From this moment some of the blackest chapters in the history of the American labor movement were written.

The men were marched into camps at De Armitt's mines and the mine of the Canonsbury Coal Company, in which De Armitt was interested. The public was appealed to, to send in their money to the U. M. W. fakirs to support the men. The newspapers started relief funds. Wagons were sent around Pittsburgh to collect provisions. Amateur drum corps were organized in the camps to keep up the spirits of the men. Speakers of all sorts, stripes and conditions from the impecunious minister to the broken-down labor skate was secured for to talk to the men and by the telling of funny stories and bad jokes keep them in good humor. In short, pandemonium reigned along the banks of the Monongahela. While the fakirs prospered, grew fat and got drunk and swore that the strike should not end until the great American public got tired of being humbugged. Meanwhile these campers were suffering. The term "camp" implies tents, but there were no tents for the coal mining strikers. They lay at night on the damp earth. If they were lucky to steal enough coal by day they had a fire. If not, they went without. The Pittsburgh Gun Club presented them with their sheds, where they stood like stalled cattle when the thunder storm broke. One of the strikers, in relating his experiences to me, said: "We used to lie around the fires at night 10 deep. Sometimes I would wake up to find it raining on me. I would sit up, shake the water out of my ear, then turn on the other side to get the other ear full. Same way with our clothes: when one side would be soaked through we would turn and get the other side drenched." Truly, these miners showed under their pure and simple training all the fortitude and humility of the ancient martyr of whom they used to tell me in my boyhood days that when the pagans put him on the frying pan he said to them: "This side is cooked, please turn me over." The coal mining martyr was able to turn himself.

In the morning they had black coffee and dry bread. Some times, but rarely, they had ditto in the evening. That was all in the way of food. But oh what a difference with the labor fakir's mode of living. The thinner the striker, the fatter the fakir. The greater the striker's privations, all the more did the fakir riot in comforts and debauch.

On the South Side of Pittsburgh lives a reputable physician, one of the best known in the city. To Comrade H. Goff, organizer of the Pittsburgh Mixed Alliance, he told the following story: "In August, 1897, when the strike was at blood heat (which means when the men were suffering most), I received a telephone call from one of the swellest houses of ill fame on Second ave. On my way upstairs to see the patient my attention was attracted to a festicuff fight in the wine room. The participants were a man whose name I do not know and Wm. Warner, secretary of the United Mine Workers' Union. They were fighting for the favors of the mistress of the house. The men were seperated, but Warner has succeeded in winning out. The other fellow is in the lurch." Need more be said? The key to such a woman's heart is a golden one, and Warner possessed the key.

In the light of that story we can understand the full meaning of this passage from Warner's financial report and draw correct conclusions:

Per capita tax and levy.....	$2,000.00
Income from other sources in 1897 (public donations for the strikers)	20,908.78
Spent for camps.....	9,234.34
Office expenses and salaries,	13,040.27
Balance on hand.....	$534.17

Thus we see by Warner's own statement that of the funds turned in by the public for the support of the strikers ($20,000 of the $22,000 came from outside sources, only $2,000 was paid in per capita tax), $13,000 went to support the fakirs, only $9,000 went to the support of the hungry men. No wonder Warner "won out" in Second ave. This financial report is great reading. For instance, in October, 1897, we read the following items:

Oct. 1. P. Dolan on back account,	$50.00
Oct. 7. Ditto.....	50.00
Oct. 10. Ditto.....	50.00
Oct. 27. Ditto.....	50.00
Oct. 30. Ditto.....	50.00
Total	$250.00

Thus in one month $250 of the funds turned in by the public for the strikers is handed over to an idle fellow without as much brains as a clam whose only knowledge of the labor question consists in the parrot-like repetition of a few stock phrases that were mildewed with age 40 years ago. "Fight Capital with Capital"; "Organize, Organize, Organize"; etc. A fellow whose only aim in the labor movement is to secure enough whisky to fill his stomach and his chief claim to leadership consists in his ability to pull off his undershirt and fight rough and stumble like a bull dog for an hour. Under such leadership is it any wonder that the American pure and simple labor movement is a stench in the nostrils of all decent men.

I have said enough to show the character and methods of these misleaders of labor. More strikes will be called out in the near future too. Salaries must be paid. The miners can not pay them, so the fakirs turn to the public for assistance. In January, when the Chicago agreement expires, the fakirs will seize upon that Chicago agreement, demand its renewal, and thus force another strike. Once again will the men be marched into camps. Once again will the hillsides of Pennsylvania ring with the curses of the miner, with the sobs of their grief-striken wives. Once more will the hat be passed around, and a too confiding public will generously contribute to the support of the strikers, as they imagine, while really it is for the purpose of paying the fakirs' salaries. At the moment of writing, the salaries of these fakirs are being entered on the books as debts to be paid later on. So we may expect to see in February the old time item in the financial report:

P. Dolan, back account..... $50.00

Etc., etc., etc.

What then is our duty in the circumstances. It is to go amongst these men at all times wherever possible. Show them that they have nothing to hope for from their present misleaders and the old trades union methods. Point out that the only vote the politician respects is the vote that is cast against him. Show them that their political power is inseperable from their economic power. Start more S. T. & L. A. coal miners' locals, and thus pave the way for the day when the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance will be in power in the coal mining districts, and then, when strikes will be found necessary, they will not be for the purpose of replenishing the pockets of labor fakirs, and keeping the workers in subjection, but to smite the capitalist mine bosses.

T. A. HICKEY.

New York.

FIGHTING ON.

Holyoke's, Mass., Socialists Leap Into the Municipal Campaign.

HOLOYOKE, Mass., Nov. 14.—Encouraged by our big vote at the State election—750—the S. L. P. met yesterday and decided to begin at once a vigorous campaign in behalf of the party. We nominated a candidate for Mayor, five Aldermen-at-Large, and two Ward Aldermen. The following are the nominations made:

For Mayor—Edward A. Buckland.

Aldermen-at-Large—Gustave A. Geisler, George L. Lovell, Henry L. Schroeder, A. N. Lapointe and Max H. Tiederman.

Alderman from Ward 2—Gustave H. Tiederman.

Alderman from Ward 3—Moritz E. Ruther.

The fololwing platform of principles was also adopted:

The Socialist Labor party of Holyoke, conforming to the demands of the national organization and harmonizing with the economic emancipation movement of the world, whereby finally, through political and legal means the present state of planless production, industrial warfare and social disorder is to be substituted by the Co-operative Commonwealth and all means of production and distribution shall be owned collectively and operated scientifically by the people, presents the following declarations for the municipal campaign of 1898, and pledges its candidates, if elected, to do their utmost for their adoption:

1. Absolute self-government; abolition of the veto power of the Mayor; all measures to be submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval; the people to have the right to initiate legislation by petition.

2. No contract labor; all city work to be given directly by the municipality without the intervention of contractors or middlemen, the workmen to elect their own superior officers not elected by the general vote of the people; that eight hours constitute a legal workday, and that the minimum wage shall be $2 per day. The city shall furnish permanent employment to those not employed by establishing public works and operated co-operatively under control of the municipal administration.

3. The establishment of a city coal and wood yard, which shall supply the people with fuel at cost price. Also a city ice house or plant.

4. The establishment of a public employment bureau, which shall be conducted at the expense of the city.

5. The establishment of free public baths and reading rooms.

6. The establishment of public halls and parks, where public meetings may be held without expense to the participants.

7. The establishment of a city pharmacy and medical department, that pure medicine and competent medical attendance may be had at minimum cost, or free when necessary.

8. The establishment of workingmen's homes, whereby working people under certain conditions may secure the best of home comforts and healthy surroundings at minimum cost.

9. The establishment of a city insurance department, that protection from loss by fire and financial aid at death may be had at cost.

10. The acquisition by the municipality of all public utilities, such as street cars, lights, etc., the same to be operated co-operatively by the employees under the direction of the municipal administration and no employee to be discharged for political reasons.

11. The abolition of the present nefarious system of dispensing intoxicating liquors and the substitution therefor of a system under the complete control and management of the municipality, whereby all features of license and profit are eliminated and liquors are sold direct to the people at cost.

12. School education of all children under 16 years of age to be compulsory, grattuitous and accessible to all, by public assistance in meals, clothing, etc., when necessary.

13. No display of implements of war upon the public grounds nor establishment of armories and maintenance of military organizations, or in anywise countenance evidences of strife and bloodshed.

14. The economical administration of public affairs; no salaries above proper compensation for actual service rendered, and in no case greater than what is necessary to maintaining the standard level of existence; the Mayor, at the present salary, to give his whole time to the city, serving as one of the Board of Public Works or other office.

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LAID LOW.

Rhode Island Socialists Lead in a Mighty Work.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14.—The Socialists of this State did a mighty good piece of work last election day. Under their leadership the proposed new constitution was snowed under. Why this piece of work stands abreast of the big vote we polled in this State will be instructive to the working class elsewhere.

The capitalist class of this State feels decidedly uncomfortable in sight of the rising Socialist vote. It is beating about for a means to disfranchise the workingmen. The scheme it fell upon to compass its ends was certainly sharp.

In this State the apportionment is antiquated. Large cities like Providence are not represented in the measure that their population entitles them; while small towns enjoy a disproportionate large representation in the State Legislature; and against this there is a wide-spread sentiment. The capitalist politicians sought to utilize this sentiment in behalf of their nefarious conspiracy against the working class.

A new Constitution was drafted. Prominent therein, and so as to catch every body's eye, a new and fair system of representation was introduced; but along with that, and under the shadow, so to speak, of that, they inserted a series of changes that were meant to cut off the workingmen from the polls.

One of these was the establishment of a literary qualification for voters. Now, no Socialist favors illiteracy. But here we have a capitalist class, that has it in its power to inflict illiteracy upon the working class by working it long and at starvation wages, thereby depriving its children from the opportunity to acquire an education; here we have a capitalist class that is doing just that very thing, and it now comes forward, with the mask of "education" and seeks to bar the workers from the ballot box. It is a principle of Equity that no one may profit by his own wrong-doing; to do a wrong, and then make that the basis for profit is the essence of Iniquity. This our capitalists tried. First they do the wrong of depriving their wage-slaves of a chance to be educated, and then they seek to make such illiteracy the basis for depriving these same wage-slaves of the most powerful weapon to protect and emancipate themselves, and thus raise themselves to the plane where they would be able to enjoy the blessings of education!

But this proposition was even worse than that. It was so worded that the capitalist politicians COULD CONSTRUE ILLITERACY JUST AS THEY PLEASED!

I won't spend any time in mentioning some other provisions in line with this one, like the provision for biennial elections, thereby disfranchising the workers every other year; or the provision conferring upon the Governor the veto, thereby guarding against the "accident" of a Socialist Legislature; etc., etc.

Now, this conspiracy was hatched by Republicans and Democrats; it received the unanimous vote of both parties in the Legislature, and it was submitted for acceptance. The calculation was that the good changes on representation would carry the bad ones. Well, they didn't. The proposed new Constitution was snowed under. The Socialists led in the fight. The result was a victory of which we may feel proud.

Socialist Battle Hymn.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by F. L. Comstock, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

Air: Battle Hymn of the Republic.

My heart is beating wildly with the great delight I feel,
When I see our comrades striving with undaunted hope and zeal;
They will free the hapless toiler from the tyrant's grinding heel.
Our cause is marching on!

How the capitalists tremble when they see our army strong;
When they hear the workers' voices ringing out in joyous song;
For they know that Socialism will be realized ere long.
Our cause is marching on!

Though our army in this country is, as yet, in number small,
It has mounted o'er the ramparts of the capitalist wall.
And the ballots of the workingmen will surely make it fall.
Our cause is marching on!

Now our army is advancing and will never sound retreat
'Til it hurls the tyrant Capital from off his lofty seat,
And the victory of Labor has, at last, become complete.
Our cause is marching on!

Hear the voices of our comrades in those lands across the sea,
Who are calling us to battle and to make the toiler free;
Let us help them in their struggle for the blessing Liberty!
Our cause is marching on!

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The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Campaign Echoes from Lockport, N. Y.

To THE PEOPLE.—One of the most gratifying evidences that the telling arguments of Socialist propagandists are weakening the hold of the old capitalist parties on the great mass of workingmen is the fact that they are desperately engaged in employing all means of deceitful subterfuges to counteract our influence. Last week it was announced in our local dailies that Geo. Blair and W. W. Williams, "two prominent labor men from Syracuse," would "address the workingmen of the city on questions of importance to them"; not a word or line in the announcement that even squinted at the fact that they would speak in the interest of the Democratic party, of course the interest being to lead the workingmen to believe that they were Socialist Labor speakers. Of course the announcement that Geo. Blair, labor fakir and Tammanyite, hailed from Syracuse brought a broad smile to the face of many of the initiated. Comrade D. C. Sullivan knowing something of his record caused a card to be published in the daily papers on the evening before their meeting which aroused the ire of the local "fakir brigade" when they found that their little game was unmasked. Of course Blair and his pal were informed of the state of affairs and in his introductory he very frankly admitted the truth of the charge. Pleading in defense that when the Greenback Labor vote in this State dwindled to 12,000, he with others concluded that the workingmen had lost confidence in independent party movements and he resuscitated the old "Workingmen's Assembly" that had slumbered since 1877, adopting as their "slogan": "Vote for your friends! Down your enemies." Here he neglected to explain how he made this "slogan" harmonize with his attitude in the present campaign in working for Batten (who never did anything for labor in his life) for Secretary of State when one of his pals and high muckamucks of the Workingmen's Assembly, Labor Fakir McDonough, is a candidate on the other ticket. He then traced the work which this Workingmen's Assembly did, in securing (from Democratic Legislators, of course) the adoption of all the labor laws on the statute books and this, declared he, was secured at great sacrifice of time and money, every dollar of it paid out of the pockets of himself and his pals, no philanthropist or even any Socialist contributing a cent, with great emphasis on the word Socialist. Then he endeavored to get around the charge that he received his appointment as Prison Inspector as a reward for his perfidy by the statement that when the Board of Prison Inspectors was created it was contemplated to make it non-partisan by putting upon it a Democrat, a Republican and a Labor man, and he was the Labor man appointed by or at "the request of organized labor." Here he forgot to mention that he was an active member of Tammany Hall at the time. His was a treacherous memory. He actually had forgotten who this "fellow" Sullivan was, which of course was all gammon. Well, his audience received his explanations very coolly, and after dismissing the subject, he proceeded to discuss the "vital issues," and, lo and behold, it was not Labor issues which he came to discuss, but Home Rule, whatever that may be, and closed by urging workingmen to vote for Van Wyck.

His pal, who was introduced as Mr. W. W. Williams, of Albany, a member of Typographical Union No. 6 (a statement which will probably make Comrade Hanford smile), made some very exhausting remarks, so exhausting, in fact, that his audience dwindled to a handful before he tumbled and quit with the remark that they need not fear, but that he had material enough for an all night's speech. And thus ended the great "labor meeting," as a sample of the class-consciousness of our local labor leaders.

The C. L. U. of this city, a sort of mutual admiration society of labor fakirs, passed resolutions at a recent meeting and presented the same to the Common Council, demanding that they pass an ordinance prohibiting the hawking or peddling of wares or vegetables around the city, thus driving out of business and adding them to the already large army of the unemployed. A few poor devils who, unable to obtain employment, sought in this manner to earn an honest living. But the real animus which inspired this action may be found in the fact that Comrade Sullivan, who with Comrade Stannard, has been stirring up the animals, has incurred the displeasure of some of their Nibs in Fakirdom and his means of livelihood must be taken away, in other words he must be starved into submission.

Well, the election is over, and the Socialist Labor party in this (Niagara County) makes good gains over last year. In 47 out of 54 Election Districts we poll 60 votes. When we hear from the remaining districts I think our vote will reach 75, a gain of almost 100 per cent. And the grand feature was that they were nearly all straight. As we had no Congress, Senate, Assembly or County tickets, efforts were made to get some of our comrades to vote for old party candidates for those offices. But very few did so. I hope other counties have increased proportionally.

A COMRADE.

Lockport, Nov. 9.

Well Done New Bedford.

To THE PEOPLE.—We had great success in the last election. We are accredited now by a capitalist sheet with having 850 votes on which we can figure in the future. The average vote received by the State ticket was more than this. John A. Donavan, "a $5 weaver," as he styled himself, received 1,207 votes against a manufacturer! The candidate for Congress received more than 100 votes in excess of what I received last May. At that time the papers here said the strike being just over was the chief cause for me getting such a large vote. Of course, this looked all right then, but now the people have been working six months.

W. P. I. SKAHAN.

New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 12.

Interesting Talk Among Workingmen.

To THE PEOPLE.—Wilson, the editor of the "Machinist Journal," was here a short time ago to settle some trouble that existed among the machinists on the Rock Island Arsenal. Lockhart, the local president of the Machinists' Union, who is not a Socialist, asked Wilson what was his opinion of the Socialist movement in this country. Wilson answered as follows:

"The Socialists are doing a great deal of good in this country; they are sending throughout the country able speakers, who are educating the people; they are distributing literature that is doing a world of good."

He also warned Lockhart to do nothing that would interfere with the work of the Socialists, and he explained that by Socialists he did not mean the sham Socialist parties, such as Debs', but the old Socialist Labor party.

These were his words as near as I can remember them, they were repeated to me by a machinist whom Lockhart told what Wilson said.

Lockhart is now a PEOPLE subscriber. I tried to secure a subscription from a member of the "Three Cities' Labor Congress," but he refused to subscribe because "THE PEOPLE was too personal." I repeated some of the personalities which Gompers used when he was here last spring and showed Gompers up as a liar. I expect to have his subscription next week.

The policy of THE PEOPLE is correct. Show no quarter. We must attack the policy of the pure and simplers or they will make the working class a class of pessimists, instead of a class-conscious working class.

T. F. D.

Moline, Ill., Nov. 10.

Answer to A. B.'s Question.

To THE PEOPLE.—Bliss was a member part of 1890 and 1891. He resigned when we entered the political field, giving as his reason that it was too soon to further divide the labor hosts in that arena. A short time after he stepped into the ranks of the People's party. It was a good riddance.

BOSTONIAN.

Boston, Nov. 16.

The „Socialist Almanac."

To THE PEOPLE.—The "Socialist Almanac" is the most important publication on the Social Question that has appeared in this country for many years. It should be made accessible to all serious-minded men. Last week A. S. B. called on the comrades, through THE PEOPLE, to induce their newsdealers to handle the book. This is certainly a good way of obtaining the object in view. But is by no means the only way. The "Socialist Almanac" should be in every public library in the country. Let the comrades who frequent public libraries ask the librarian for the book, and repeat asking, and continue asking, until the "Socialist Almanac" becomes accessible to every intelligent workingman in the country. The same may, of course, be done with all our other literature.

H. S.

New York, Nov. 15.

As to the Maine Monument Fund.

To THE PEOPLE.—In reply to a call received from the "National Maine Fund Committee," I sent reply as follows:

I am willing to contribute to the erection of a monument 500 feet high on which to hang the capitalists who concocted the plan to blow up the Maine.

M. J. KREMER.

Davenport, Ia., Nov. 9.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

O. C. S., LOCKPORT, N. Y.—To get the thorough insight into Socialism that you desire, read up carefully, first, "What means this strike?"; next the five Kautsky pamphlets; next one after another the other books, etc., advertised by the Labor News Co.; and all along take THE PEOPLE.

S. B., N. Y.—You should know by this time that such sermons, as that of the Rev. DeCosta that you sent here, are by no means "straight goods." There is not one word in it that is constructive; it is all critical. Such criticisms made up the stock in trade of the Pop "calamity howler." The Rev. DeC. has a right to spend his time with such sort of thing, and he has a right to think "it educates." We know, however, and you should know where THE PEOPLE stands upon that, that such matter does not educate, it only lashes the ocean, irritates and thereby superinduces crazy attempts at redress that wind up in defeat, nervous reaction and pessimism.

C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—The definition of matter given by Spencer in no way invalidates the Socialist theory that material conditions shape political and social opinion. The word material in Socialist theory is used as antithesis to "opinions" and the like. Unless one recognizes, not what is desirable, but what is feasible, he is an ideologist and utopian, unpractical and balloonish. And that which is feasible depends upon hard facts. We call the material basis of society the means and methods of production. Socialism is possible to-day because the material fact is there that an abundance of wealth is producible in little time; Socialism was impossible before because, whatever the aspirations of men after happy terrestrial conditions, the material means were not then extant to verify the aspiration. Socialism is a necessity to-day, not because some good people so wish it, but because such is the material basis of society that it will smother itself to death if it continues in the ruts of capitalism.

One of the important sequences of this understanding is a tactical one. According as a class' material interests dictate so will that class act, and not according to any aspirations, etc., or other immaterial motives. Hence Socialism builds upon the class whose material interests push toward Socialism, and Socialism does not waste its time with any other.

The abolition of slavery was beneficial to the moral of the slave-holder; yet slavery could never have been abolished by the slave-holding class. Neither will capitalism be abolished by capitalists, however superior the ethical condition of the capitalists would be under Socialism.

A COMRADE, N. Y.—The information you give about people connected with the Central Labor Federation having tried during this campaign to obtain advertisements from the politicians under the flag of the S. T. & L. A. is valueless to us unless you furnish more accurate details.

S. R., NEW YORK.—Study up the "Socialist Almanac."

E. W. W., POLK, PA.—We must confess to an utter inability to penetrate the difficulty you find in understanding the Marxian theory of surplus value. Possibly, if you answer this question we may draw nearer: How would you meet the objection that there is no law of gravitation on the ground that all one has to do is to pull up a body, and the law of gravitation is at an end?

L. H., WORCESTER, MASS.—If Mr. Eugene V. Debs says that the reason he did not join the S. L. P. and started an opposition party is that THE PEOPLE had called him a fakir, he says what is not true. It is a feature of addled brains to impute previous causes to subsequent effects. We can simplify this issue greatly: we challenge you to point out one single attack on Mr. Debs in THE PEOPLE, and we engage to show you that THE PEOPLE of that issue is of SUBSEQUENT date to Mr. Debs' starting of his opposition party. We engage to do more. We engage, after you shall have frankly admitted that you have failed to find in THE PEOPLE any such attacks before the launching of the Debs opposition party, to quote to you at least half a dozen passages in THE PEOPLE in which Debs was treated in a friendly manner, and we engage to do even more: we shall quote from his paper passages in which the S. L. P. was spoken of scurrilously, all before the launching of his party and before we began to assail him. After he started in to fight with his new party, then we ripped him up, and we proved every charge brought against him except the charges that he proved himself. Now, don't bother us anymore with this matter, and don't return unless you accept the challenge or manfully admit your mistake.

R. D., NASHUA, N. H.—Your objection is covered in full in our Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan column of last Sunday.

L., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Don't mistake confusion for democracy.

R. A. M., CHICAGO.—If your advice were taken, the S. L. P. would shrivel down to a debating club for old women of both sexes.

J. E. B., LYNN, MASS.—Sumptuary laws are not laws on free speech, civil service, etc.; sumptuary laws are laws restricting or regulating food, apparel, etc., of the citizen.

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"BROOKLYNIAN"

Clinching With the "National Lithographer," and Throwing It.

The opponents of Socialism are ever ready to charge Socialists with an unjust and abusive style of arguing. It seems to me, however, that the charge is more applicable to said opponents than to the Socialists. I have just had an experience that leads me to believe when a Socialist argues with a defender of capitalism, he must expect an answer that is a compound of venom, scurrility, insinuation, falsehood and deception.

In THE PEOPLE of October 16, there apeared a criticism of "The National Lithographer" that was the product of my humble pen. That criticism involved a discussion as to which is the better remedy for the present bad condition of the lithographic artist: Socialism or Protection? The former being championed by myself, the latter by "The National Lithographer." Referring to the latter I said:

"'The National Lithographer's' support of its own remedy is positively ridiculous. This consists of an interview headed 'Germany's Underpaid Skilled Labor,' and filled with figures intended to show the need of protection to American industries in general and lithography in particular. As Germany is a protectionist country, and as those figures show that its labor is amongst the lowest paid in the world, thus refuting the fallacy that protection and high wages are synonymous, we can see no reason for 'The National Lithographer's' publication of this interview other than to make people laugh at its powerfull display of wisdom. And one is inclined to laugh all the more, when the fact is recalled that those very American industries that pay the lowest wages also happen to enjoy the highest protection: iron, coal and cotton, for instance; and that American Lithographers, as was shown in 'Artist Proletarians,' compete successfully with European lithographers abroad."

I also called protection a "fake." In the October issue of "The National Lithographer," there appears what purports to be an answer to this criticism. It is entitled "The Theorist Who Thinks He Thinks," and is signed by the Editor. Does this protectionist, who is not a theorist and who can think without thinking that he is thinking, answer my statements by refuting them? Does he show that that statistical interview does not refute the fallacy that protection and high wages are synonymous? Does he demonstrate that those idustries in this country that enjoy the highest protection, do NOT also pay the lowest wages are synonymous? Does he that American lithographers compete successfully with European lithographers abroad? Does he prove that we have no valid grounds for calling protection a "fake"? The answer to each and every one of these questions is an emphatic "No!" The editor, being a "practical" man, resorts to venom, surrility, insinuation, falsehood and deception instead. He indulges in ridiculous personalities and raises new questions, containing falsehoods and insinuations regarding Socialist lithographers, for the purpose of diverting the discussion from its proper channels; and then, to allay suspicion, indirectly proclaims himself a Socialist, too! In order that this may be clear to all, and in order that it may not be said that I make this presentation of the case in order to dodge the new questions raised, I will first quote the "practical editor literally, and then expose him again.

He begins his article by saying, "'A thing to be a man, but afraid to reveal his identity because of the quantity of bile his stomach is pestered with, writes to the organ of the Socialists," and then follows my criticism—This impresses me as being both venomous and humorous; for, admitting that my stomach IS pestered with bile, what has the question of identity got to do with my statement of fact about Protection? If I disclose myself, will wages increase in Germany to such an extent, as to demonstrate that PROTECTION AND HIGH WAGES, in capital letters at that, ARE synonymous; or that the Editor is right in being venomous?

He says further that my immediate trouble "seems to be a clouded brain, want of fraternal feeling, diseased imagination, or dirt."—Well, though this quotation is more surrilous than the preceeding one, it makes me laugh more; for, admitting all those things, for argument's sake, what have they got to do with my statements about Protection? If my brain was as clear as that of the Editor's if I possessed the excess of fraternal feeling and the robust imagination that he does, if I were made of the same celestial substance that he evidently is, and not of earthly clay, as I am, would all that show that those industries in this country that enjoy the highest protection, do NOT receive, also, the lowest wages?

Further along the "National Lithographer" informs its readers that: "He (Brooklynian) represents an element which failed to destroy the Artists' and Engravers' Association by shouting for a strike, creating debts for that organization and otherwise working for its destruction."—This statement shows that, though my imagination may be diseased, there is no doubt about the healthy condition of the Editor's; for it is a lie, evolved from his spacious and fertile inner consciousness. I represent no such element. The strike of the Artists' and Engravers' Association was decided by a majority vote of 216 members, 8 or 12 of whom were Socialsts. That strike was advised and led by the conservative element. It could have been avoided had the advice of Comrade Otto Rothe, given at a session of the Artists' and Engravers' Association, and repeated, by request, at a session of the National Executive Committee of the Artists' and Engravers' Association of the U. S., been heeded. The debts of the Artists' and Engravers' Association were contracted and repudiated by the same element who have since deserted it, hence its possible dissolution.

But let me waive all questions regarding the healthy or unhealthy condition of the Editor's imagination, what has all the foregoing got to do with my statements about protection? If it is proven that I represent all that the Editor claims I do, will that fact contradict the statement that American lithographers compete successfully with European lithographers abroad?

The Editor now asks: "Has he (Brooklynian) endeavored to improve the condition of himself and his fellow-craftsmen by perfecting their organization?"—This insinuation is amusing, as my answer will show. I joined the Artists' and Engravers' Association in 1891 and am still a member of it. During those seven years we found that the greatest obstacle to the perfection of the Artists' and Engravers' Association, was the L. & P. E. B. S., an association of lithographic printers, dominated by the Editor, who is a labor fakir as well as a politician. As I shall refer to this elsewhere again, let me admit, for the sake of argument that I never did a single blessed thing to perfect our craft organization, would that prove that I have no valid grounds for calling protection a "fake"?

The Editor asks further: "Is he one of the men who started an opposition society under the rules of the Socialists of New York city without holding clear cards from the older body?"—This insinuation is amusing, too. There is nothing in the constitution and by-laws of either the Artists' and Engravers' Association or the society referred to that prevents their members from joining both. The L. & P. E. B. A. has for years been admitting individual artists to its membership. Is it an opposition society or not? As for clear cards, the cards of the members of the "opposition" society are clearer than the Editor's brain, and the cards of hundreds of their protectionist fellow craftsmen. But let us suppose those cards are not as "clear" as the Editor's brain, does that prove that we have no valid grounds for calling protection a "fake"?

Next the Editor becomes personal again; says he: "A perfect proletarian is honest to himself and the entire human family. Go back, sir, and pay your dues"; etc.—Of course, this amuses us still more. The Editor is such a model of perfection and honesty himself, as his alleged answers illustrate, that we can't do ought but feel amused. And when one reflects that his object in making such a statement as the foregoing, is to discredit my statements; and that my statements are based on statements which have appeared in his own paper, viz., the statistical interview referred to, the letter of "Salvini" in answer to Edw. Schneeloch, and the "puff" of the Tuchfarber Glass and Tin Lithograph Company in St. Louis, it becomes all the more amusing. But let me admit, for argument's sake, that I am dishonest, would that prove that protection is not a "fake"?

His next wise utterance is: "We all remember the 'Litho. Gazette.' It was published by the Artists' Association, at a subscription of twenty-five cents per annum. Our Socialistic friends in the trade failed to give the required support to it and it died a natural death, as everything requiring the assistance of such men as 'Brooklynian' must do."—This is another amusing indication of the healthy condition of the Editor's imagination; for, like the instance already quoted, it is a lie, evolved from his spacious and fertile inner consciousness. "The Litho Gazette" was managed by an editorial committee of five, two of whom were Socialists. For a long time, these two men were its principal contributors, and wrote the editorial, leading articles and paragraphic matter, without a cent of remuneration. They were also subscribers, as was every Socialist in the Artists' Association. On the other hand the L. & P. & B. A. members were non-contributors and non-subscribers; and as the Socialists are in a minority in the lithographic industry, every project that fails because of lack of support must be attributed to the protectionist majority!

But let me suppose every statement of the Editor regarding "The Litho Gazette" is true, does that disprove my argument that protection is a "fake"?

The Editor now makes himself the subject of his pen. I wish he'd not done so; for I am thus compelled to consider him; and, as I do not possess his delicate and tactful manner of raising new questions and evading old ones, I am likely to be quite pointed in my criticisms. Says he, "We are well posted on the teachings of Carl Marx, and studied Christian Socialism under the perceptorship of Victor Drury. We know all that is good and reject all that is dangerous. We know what Anarchy means, and admit its good and practical points. But we know that the men of the present time can never become such angels as to exist without law and religion, both political and spiritual."—This mixture of pretended knowledge, of alleged superior discrimination and judgement, of professed greater character and spirituality, of confused ideas and poisonous insinuations, is, indeed, a moral and mental reflex of the Editor. The Socialist does not believe that men of the present time can live without law and religion, both, as at present constituted, being essential to modern society. The Socialist aims at the overthrow of capitalism through legal, political methods. Socialism is not in harmony with Anarchism, but oppossed to it. The men who pretend to have studied the two and can discriminate between them, and yet implies that they are both the same, is either a fool or a knave.

Again, he says: "We believe that all telegraph, railways, gas, canals, coal mines and other necessities should be controlled by the Government."—This implies he believes in Socialism to a limited extent, and conveys the impression that he is a Socialist. is the man sincere? Can a man who calls a Socialist "THE THEORIST WHO THINKS HE THINKS" and who advocates Protection as a remedy for bad conditions and labor troubles, be considered honest when he expresses such a belief as that expressed by the Editor?

The Editor continues: "Our sympathies are with our fellow craftsmen in Germany," and concludes "and we firmly believe that the cause of the people is not advanced by the destruction of trades unions." This, pardon the slang, is rich. This Editor, as we have already stated, dominates the L. & P. & B. A. It supports him morally and financially, especially financially. This organization, during the recent strike in Germany, took no steps to help the strikers. The Artists' and Engravers' started a collection of funds which this organization COULD NOT ignore. The L. & P. & B. A. is not represented in "THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LITHOGRAPHERS." Oh, yes; his sympathies are with the Germans; but that's all that ever gets there. The L. & P. & B. A. has been denounced in the Central Labor Union of New York city for unfraternal conduct; and withdrew—under the fire of criticism. It refused to support the Artists' during their general strike in 1896 (and that after the Artists' had supported its shorter day strike in Philadelphia in 1886). It repulsed three attempts of the Artists' to unite with it. This has created a bitter feeling, and fosters dis-union in the lithographic industry. And yet this Editor talks of his "sympathy for Germans and against "the destruction of trades unions." His paper is full of "come together" talks, and accounts of smokers and re-unions, sometimes three months after they happen; but there it ends. The preservation of the Editor's political influence, based on his complete domination of the L. & P. & B. A., stands in the way of the complete amalgamation of lithographic workers. We have asked him to prove that protection is not a "fake"; we now ask him to prove he is not a fakir. Lithographyrs, watch the result. In the meanwhile, educate, agitate and organize, under the glorious banner of Socialism!

BROOKLYNIAN.

Nov. 8, 1898.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
—OF THE—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.
5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.
7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.
8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be excempt.
9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.
10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.
11. Prohibition of the employment ofchildren of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.
12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities(county, city, state and nation).
13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.
14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.
15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.
16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.
17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.
18. Municipal self-government.
19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.
20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.
21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Session of Nov. 15, with John J. Kinneally in the chair. The financial report for the week ending Nov. 5 showed receipts, $20.27; expenditures, $118.32. For the week ending Nov. 12: receipts, $91.95; expenditures, $97.55.

It was decided that the full presentation of the Seidenberg matter appear all in one issue of THE PEOPLE. The matter of the letter by H. Stahl to Union No. 90, which had been published in form of a circular was then taken up. Patrick Murphy introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Henry Stahl, a member of this National Executive Committee, wrote, under date of Sept. 7, to Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, and allowed to be published and circulated, a letter stating that, at the meeting of Sept. 6 of this N. E. C. he submitted the following resolution:

"New York, Sept. 6, 1898.

"National Executive Committee of the S. L. P.:—In consideration, that the Editor of THE PEOPLE is sufficiently informed, that Joe Cohen and Jack Brittan are notorious scabs and scab agents, the N. E. C. declares hereby that the repeated publication of the disputed correspondence in the columns of THE PEOPLE of Sept. 4 is a disgrace and necessitates that the editor in the future avoid actions which kick at organized labor.

"Signed: HENRY STAHL."

WHEREAS, In the same letter and circular he adds that his resolution found no support; and that even a proposition requesting the editor of THE PEOPLE to produce proofs "substantiating his standpoint in the Seidenberg strike" was declined and that he (Stahl) is "thus disempowered to officially repudiate such actions and to designate them as what they really are, namely 'arbitrary distractions of Labor's movement';"

WHEREAS, As to Cohen and Brittan, the facts are, to the knowledge of Stahl, just the reverse from what he puts them. The Committee of No. 90 that appeared before this N. E. C., Stahl being present, were driven from one false statement after another; they first declared Cohen and Brittan to be "notorious scabs and non-union men"; being promptly met by the editor of THE PEOPLE, who showed that Cohen and Brittan were members of the International Cigarmakers' Union, the Committee of No. 90 then declared that Brittan and Cohen were "expelled members"; being again shown that that was false, one of the Committee of No. 90 came forward with the admissions that Brittan and Cohen WERE members of the union and that they WERE NOT expelled, but that just then they were "suspended" and that Brittan traveled under a false name; and, finally, being asked what his true name was, the Committee of No. 90 said that he signed himself "Jack" Brittan but his real name was "John" Brittan, thus revealing that the Committee of No. 90 either did not know that "Jack" stands for "John," or that it tried to impose upon this N. E. C.;

WHEREAS, Such conduct on the part of the Committee of No. 90, together with the subsequent letters from No. 90's Committee, so far from establishing the charges they brought against Brittan and Cohen, had a contrary effect, and left a decided impression upon this N. E. C. that No. 90's Committee sought to deceive this N. E. C.;

WHEREAS, The reasons for this N. E. C.'s declining to have the editor of THE PEOPLE furnish it again with the proofs justifying the paper's attitude in the Seidenberg strike, were suppressed in Stahl's circular, and these reasons were clearly stated to be that this N. E. C. had at several previous meetings heard those proofs to its ample satisfaction, that to go all over again was a waste of time, all the less justifiable seeing that a large amount of correspondence from Sections awaited action, and that if any one member of this N. E. C. wished to have his memory refreshed, the editor of THE PEOPLE was ready to accommodate him; and

WHEREAS, Circulars, such as Stahl's, appeared in the heat of the campaign, and at a time when the enemies of the bona fide labor movement in this city were doing their level best to inject disturbances into our organizations so as to hamper our campaign work; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this N. E. C. consider such action on the part of Stahl, a member of this N. E. C., as unworthy; as an attempt on his part to place this N. E. C. and the editor of THE PEOPLE in a false light; and, therefore he deserves the censure hereby pronounced upon him.

Stahl raised the objection that the Committee has no jurisdiction and that charges can only be brought before the Section. Objection overruled by the chair; ruling appealed from; the chair sustained. After a lengthy debate the resolution was put to a vote and adopted. Malkiel stated that he was in favor of censure, but did not approve of the resolution as it stands. Stahl protested against the resolution as such and abstained from voting. Murphy, Brown, Sauter, Kinneally and Wherry in favor.

Several communications were read from Detroit, containing charges and counter charges, also additional matter from Keinard upon the trouble there, the latter sending the full testimony taken by him when there. The same being very bulky, it was referred to the committee appointed at last meeting.

The Board of Directors of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association sent a communication requesting joint jurisdiction upon communications from trade and labor organizations rejected by the editor of THE PEOPLE. Resolved, to inform the Board that the committee have no power to alter the party constitution and to delegate their power of control over the contents of the party organs by sharing it with another body.

Section Chicago, Ill., reported the expulsion of Abram Bisno for taking part in the campaign of the Democratic party; the Section requests that the "Abendblatt" be asked to copy. Section Los Angeles, Cal., reported the expulsion of Robert S. Seton for misappropriation of funds; the Section urges that Socialist papers of Canada and England copy, as Seton, who is said to have changed his name, is likely to turn up in one of the other of these countries.

The following was received from the Irish Socialist Republican party and ordered printed:

"Irish Socialist Republican party, 67 Middle Abbey street, Dublin.

"Dear Comrade:—We regret to have to announce the temporary suspension of our party organ—'The Workers' Republic.'

"We find that it is impossible to produce it satisfactorily or without enormous financial loss as long as we entrust the work of printing to an ordinary capitalist printer. We have therefore decided to purchase a small printing plant for our own use and then produce the paper ourselves. Meanwhile we must suspend publication. As we desire to issue the paper again before our municipal elections in January, 1899, we would feel grateful for any financial assistance you can give us to help forward our enterprise. To assist you in the work of obtaining finances, we enclose herewith a subscription sheet for the purpose.

"Hoping for a prompt response to our appeal, I am, on behalf of the Publishing Committee.

"Yours fraternally,

"P. RYAN, Secretary."

One hunred subscription lists were also sent; the secretary was instructed to send these to such Sections most likely to be in a position to collect funds in aid of "The Workers' Republic," as well as in a position to fructify these collections propagandistically.

The various Sections of the city of Boston having been amalgamted, a charter for the new Section was asked for and granted. Charters were also granted to new Sections in Greenock, Latrobe and York, Pa.; Glen Carbon, Ill.; New London, Conn.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary.

Daily PEOPLE Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$2,254.48
Wm. Brown, N. Y. City	1.00
Total	$2,255.48

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secretary.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$704.66
Branch 24, Harlem, W. S. & D. B. F.	25.00
Collected at sociable gathering, Providence, R. I., per John Zorn	2.50
Henry Kleysteuber, National Military Home, Ind.	.50
C. E. Thompson, N. Y. City	1.00
F. A. Reichlein, Dufur, Oregon	.25
O. Jappel, Milford, Mass.	1.00
Section Fitchburg, Mass., per T. A. Hickey	2.00
Collected at mass meeting at Boston, Mass., per Hickey	4.05
Ditto at Haverhill, Mass.	.15
Ditto at New Bedford, Mass.	5.50
George Ober, South Norwalk, Conn.,	1.00
Total	$747.61

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369 THE SECRETARY.

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Trades' and Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 21 Duane street, Room 36, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary-Treasurer: Patrick Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday evening at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 353

CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF NEW YORK. Meets at 2:30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 E. 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 23

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 189

21st WARD, BRANCH 2, S. L. P., Brooklyn. Lectures on political, economic and social questions at the Club House, 887 Myrtle avenue, every Sunday evening. Regular meeting every first and third Monday. 307

Musical Club (Musicians Union). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 86

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 331 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Vathauer's Hall, 1322 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
273 Secretar— PETER STAPLE.

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 235 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall. Telephon Call: 1751 Spring street. 354

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1099, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 11 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Krinsky, Business agent. 93

Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8½ o'clock at
231-233 E. 33d Street. 93

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a.m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 184—186 3. Ave., New York City. Subscriptions orders taker for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th & 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 14th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A.—Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M. 288

The Socialist Educational Society of Yorkville meets every Monday evening at 206 E. 86th St. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 346

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
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Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd avenue, Room 53, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
Reinhard Luchner, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.
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